the ſame of [illegible] cker cloth large enough to cover that affected or indurated part, and we repeated this dreſſing twice in 24 hours, the patient drank of a tea made of the root, about a wine glaſs full at every dreſſing which at firſt proved too cathartic, we then mixed the tea with red wine and ſweetened it with honey, which rendered it palatable and kept the bowels properly open. This is the method we have purſued and I doubt not if it had been known and adopted in an early ſtage of the diſorder it would have been effectual, and there would have been no occaſion for the knife or any other means to effect a perfect cure.

N. B. From the firſt of June to the firſt of October, the root becomes a ſtick and yields no pulp for a poultice, from the middle of March to the middle of April it is in perfection. If this information ſhall afford you uſeful inſtruction, or be beneficial to others, I wall be happy in the communication.

FROM THE AURORA.

Conſiderations in favor of our ſeaport towns, and of the Eaſtern and Northern States ariſing out of the purchaſe of Louiſiana.

It has long been obvious to every judicious merchant and commercial politician, that the coaſting buſineſs of the United States is the moſt ſure and the moſt valuable branch of our carrying trade, becauſe foreign reſtrictions cannot affect it. New-Orleans may be conſidered as a modern Alexandria, at the mouth of our American Nile. It is intimately connected with the American Archipelago (the gulph of Mexico) and its neighboring iſlands and bays, and it muſt become a vaſt place of exchange and depoſit for foreign goods and for the productions and manufactures of America. The carriage of American and foreign merchandize between our gulph ports and thoſe of the Atlantic ſtates, will appear, in the current year, to be a great and highly valuable branch of our trade. It will immenſely and rapidly increaſe, and it will ultimately become, (in regard to the coaſting tonnage it will employ) very far ſuperior to that of any other American port. The cultivated parts of all the Weſt India iſlands are not, at this moment, equal in acres to the quantity of land we acquire, which is capable of producing Weſt India produce, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, ginger, pimento, molaſſes, cane juice, ſpirit or rum, cotton, indigo, gums, turmeric, ſaffron, rhubarb, ginger, probably tea, and in general moſt of the precious articles of produce, which the Weſt India iſlands do or can yield, may be raiſed on a number of tracts of land, within the limits of Louiſiana which are equal in ſize to all the ſettled plantations of the Weſt Indies, now in actual cultivation for the ſame articles. There can be no doubt that theſe Louiſiana plantations, many of which have been cleared by the French, by the Spaniards, by the Americans, and by Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch people ſettled there at various times, will be able immediately to produce large quantities of the articles mentioned. Theſe they will ſell to Atlantic merchants, and ſhip owners, who will be able to bring them free of duty and free of war inſurances, to every port in the Eaſtern, Northern, and other Atlantic ſtates. The acquiſition of half a dozen iſlands like Porto-Rico would not be ſo greatly and certainly beneficial to our American merchants. The people of thoſe rich Louiſiana plantations will be too buſy with their molaſſes, &c. to concern themſelves with the catching of fiſh, the making of ſpermaceti, liver and fiſh oils, and candles, ſhip building, wood cutting and thoſe branches of manufacture, which have ariſen and will ariſe in the Eaſtern, Northern, and Atlantic ports and countries. Hence our ſhip-owners, mariners, manufacturers and mechanics will derive great and conſtant advantages from this new acquiſition of territory. It is ſaid that our preſent government and adminiſtration and the republicans generally have no merit from our ſucceſs in this caſe, although it is a notorious fact that every Frenchman or Spaniard, who has conferred with the friends of the republican cauſe, in and out of office, has been uniformly led to ſee the weight and force of the numerous and ſolid arguments, which were oppoſed to any foreign colonization there. While ſome federaliſts were exciting all the public paſſions againſt France and Spain, an account of the alleged miſchiefs thoſe nations were to do us on of the Miſſiſſippi, the friends of our government, and no doubt the proper perſons in the government itſelf, were uſing thoſe facts to convince every conſiderate Frenchman and Spaniard, that they ought to yield the country about the the Miſſiſſippi to the United States. The official correſpondence will prove, as we believe, its early, zealous, and unceaſing endeavors to acquire every thing that could be acquired in that quarter. For the preſent we ſhall leave to our readers the ſerious contemplation of the vaſt advantages, which will be derived to our ſhip-owners, mariners, merchants, fiſhermen, manufacturers and mechanics, from their ſupplying and tranſporting to our ports in Louiſiana all the articles which are ſhut out of the Weſt India iſlands by foreign acts of parliament, arretts orders of council, proclamations, and the great benefits of receiving from thence all thoſe articles which we are not allowed to bring away from the iſlands and colonies of the European nations.

COLUMBUS.

FROM THE ANNAPOLIS GAZETTE.

Monday the 4th of July, the 27th anniverſary of American independence, was uſhered in by three ſalutes at ſunriſe, by a detachment of the artillery company under the command of captain John Muir, at 10 o'clock the artilleriſts and volunteer corps formed on the parade in front of the ſtate houſe; at half after 10 they proceeded to the college green, where under the command of captain Richard Harwood, of the volunteer corps, they performed their military movements with a preciſion and dexterity highly commendable. At half paſt eleven the muſic gave the ſignals of the approach of his excellency John F. Mercer, governor. The two companies were then reviewed by his excellency in preſence of a large concourſe of ſpectators. After the completion of the ceremonies attendant on the review, his excellency addreſſed them in ſubſtance as follows:

My fellow citizens,

It being intimated to me ſince I came on the ground that it would not be unacceptable ſhould I addreſs a few words to you on the occaſion; to that end I therefore ſolicit your attention for a few moments. For what purpoſe my fellow-citizens, did you unite in this laudable aſſociation, and what were the motives that prompted you to it? 'Twas by proper organization to perfect yourſelves in military tactics, to preſerve yourſelves from the diſorder attendant on ſudden alarms, and to inſpire you with a confidence reſulting from a conviction of the truth of this ſalutary maxim, that without order and experience your forces could never be properly concentrated, and that blind force when oppoſed by methodical and properly directed reſiſtance, is feeble and inefficient. I ſay, fellow citizens, 'twas a love of country and a proper ſenſe of danger. The time has been when your hearts intimidated by a conſciouſneſs of inexperience have been feelingly ſuſceptible of the moſt inconſiderable alarms, and you have been called forth from your beds to oppoſe ideal attacks with the embarraſſing attendants, conſternation and inexperience. But that time paſſed away. I ſee diſplayed in your movements this day all the knowledge, regularity, and coolneſs of action that could poſſibly be expected from gentlemen, who are, in the ſtricteſt meaning of the the terms, citizens, ſoldiers, not tied down by any reſtriction ſave a ſenſe of duty to yourſelves and your country.

Fellow citizens, without having recourſe to panegyric or deſcending to the cold diſſembling language of compliment, I here ſolemnly declare you to be in my opinion the beſt organiſed militia my eyes ever beheld. I will not ſay you equal regular troops, but I can declare (and I ſpeak the language of my heart) that I would as ſoon be called to the field of battle with you, as any body of men the far-famed military ſchools of Europe can boaſt of. The Preſident of the United States has ſaid that there ſhould not exiſt a ſtanding army in a republic, we may go farther and ſay that a republic cannot exiſt where a ſtanding army is its ſole protection from tumults from within, or invaſions from abroad. But if the government of the United States ſhould ever think it expedient to eſtabliſh a ſtanding army, 'twill be then more eſpecially incumbent on us as citizens to organiſe ourſelves to oppoſe with ſucceſs, and meet on equal ground, this very ſtanding army, ſhould it unhappily be converted into an inſtrument of oppreſſion in the hands of ambitious deſpotiſm.

The diſcords of Europe have again lighted up the torch of war, and we have every reaſon to believe that the conflict will be vigorous and determined. We, under the auſpices of Divine Providence, have happily as yet ſtood aloof from European conteſts, but let us not lull ourſelves into a liſtleſs ſecurity by a reflection on the proſperity of the paſt; let us be prepared for the worſt; let us ſhew that we deſerve the liberty and peace we now enjoy by putting ourſelves in a ſituation to preclude any poſſible interruption of them. And now permit me, fellow citizens, to return you my moſt unfeigned thanks for the politeneſs, deference and attention you have this day ſhewn me, and though I may never again have the honor of meeting you in the *capacity I now do*, yet believe me, I ſhall ever meet you as a brother and a friend.

At the concluſion of the ſpeech the volunteers and artilleriſts gave three cheers, which were returned by as many from the ſpectators—The two companies then formed in order and returned to the ſtadt houſe parade, where after a few evolutions performed with maſterly execution they were diſmiſſed.

At 3 o'clock the two companies with a number of citizens and ſtrangers partook of a dinner on the College green under awnings prepared for the occaſion, the governor preſiding. Several appropriate toaſts were drank, and ſeveral ſongs ſung ſuited to the occaſion.—The evening was concluded at the Theatre where the tragedy of Bunker Hill was performed to a crouded audience.

READING, July 2.

On wedneſday, the 29th ult. a human ſkeleton was found by the ſtone quarriers for the ſchuylkill Bridge at this place, about one half a mile above Mr. Seitzinger's ferry, on the weſt ſide of the river. The workmen employed there, in removing a conſiderable quantity of ſtones, diſcovered the ſkeleton in a kind of a cave—the ſtones covering it were of a ſize which one perſon could remove, ſo as to create ſuſpicion that they were uſed for the purpoſe of covering that body. The place is remarkable for its broken appearance, by the ſide of a very large rock about twenty paces from the water; a projection apparently forming a place like a cave, in which were obſerved a larger heap of ſtones, than might be ſuppoſed to have accidentally been thrown together, and of courſe attracted the attention of thoſe near it. After removing them, the knowledge of ſome perſon having been ſecreted there was the firſt brought to light.

It is ſomewhat remarkable that bones of different ſpecies have been there found together. A gentleman of the faculty being ſent for, found the one kind of them to be of the Canine ſpecies, by which circumſtance one might very naturally conclude, that a dog was hidden there along with ſome human body.

No opinion can be given as to the length of time they were lain there as the decay of bones depend altogether upon the age thereof, the place and manner of interment. Probably after the removal of the rubbiſh, ſome metallic ſubſtance may be dug up, ſuch as are commonly annexed to apparel, that may lead to a more circumſtantial deſcription of this ſingular detection.

THE SUBMERSION OF SWALLOWS.

This ſingular and novel fact in natural hiſtory was obſerved the two laſt ſeaſons in New-York, when it was ſuppoſed to be a circumſtance reſpecting thoſe birds which had never been ſufficiently authenticated to the public. On examining the ſubject we find that ſwallows are by no means birds of paſſage, as they have never been obſerved on their flight or return between the warm and cold climates of our country at the proper ſeaſons. But they have been ſeen to collect in large numbers on the borders of rivers and ponds, and on a certain day to diſappear altogether. They have alſo been witneſſed in the act of diving into the water by various ſpectators. They plunge to the bottom and bury themſelves in mud, in which they lie in a torpid ſtate till called from their abodes by the reviving warmth of the enſuing ſpring. In draining ponds in that ſeaſon they have been enveloped in lumps of mud and totally inanimate until placed before a ſlow fire, when they gradually extricate themſelves from their abodes and fly about the room.—Though they aſſemble together for the purpoſe of entering their winter's reſidence, it does not appear that they have any fixed period or rule for their reſuſcitation. Their time for immerſion is from the 13th to the 20th of Auguſt, and they may be known by the numbers which will be collected on the occaſion; but the time of their return is not ſo particularly determined.

(Bee.)

EARL OF FIFE.

The following remarkable ſpeech delivered in the Britiſh houſe of lords, in the beginning of the year 1801, by a very independent and public ſpirited nobleman, will not be deemed unſeaſonable at this intereſting epocha; as it ſhews the opinion of influential men in that government on the folly of continental alliances and ſecret expeditions, and the mode in which the war they are at preſent engaged in, will probably be conducted. This ſpeech, ſays the Editor of "Public Characters for 1801," occaſioned no "inconſiderable ſenſation."

"I do very ſeldom trouble your lordſhips, and certainly ſhall not take up much of your time at preſent. I had no intention when I came into the houſe of offering myſelf to your lordſhips. I could not feel myſelf at eaſe, however, if I did not fulfil my duty in laying my ſentiments before you.

"I ſhould rather incline, if "*the motion for an enquiry*" was not now made, but even if it ſhould at preſent be brought forward, thinking as I do, I muſt decidedly give my opinion for it.

I have no deſire to give offence to his majeſty's miniſters, nor to pay court to thoſe that oppoſe them. Nothing could be more improper at preſent than to debate whether the war was juſt or unjuſt, neceſſary or not neceſſary; but I can moſt poſitively declare *that no war was ever worſe conducted.* My lords, I have read all the hiſtory of this country; I have ſeen and been intimate with all the different parties, from the death of Pelham to the preſent hour. In this horrid war our blood and treaſure have been ſpent in the extravagant folly of ſecret expeditions, grievous and heavy taxes have been laid on the table, and waſted *in expenſive embaſſies, and in ſubſidizing proud, treacherous and uſeleſs foreign princes,* who would have acted much better for themſelves had you ſaved your money, and taken no concern with them. I do not condole with you on your preſent unfortunate ſituation in having no ſuch friends; I only wiſh you had been in that ſituation in the beginning of the war. The noble lord who preſides at the admiralty, in his ſpeech, has with much ability done juſtice to the navy. I ſincerely wiſh our ill-ſpent money had been laid out on *our fleets.*

"All thoſe, my lords, that ever heard me ſpeak, or ever read a letter from me on the ſubject, will do me the juſtice to ſay, that my ſentiments have all along been the ſame; and that this has hung upon my mind from the day the firſt battalion of the guards marched from the parade for Holland.

"I lament the preſent ſcarcity. But great as our demerits are, it comes not from the Almighty, but from the effects of this ill-conducted war, which I am ready to prove whenever this queſtion is brought forward.

"What have we gained by our boaſted conqueſts? If a proper regulation for commerce was made, I wiſh they were all ſold, and the money ariſing laid out to pay the national debt, and to relieve the nation of thoſe oppreſſive taxes which bear hard on rich and poor, on their income, their induſtry, and, what is worſe, their *liberty*; and till ſome of thoſe are repealed, this nation cannot be called free."

WASHINGTON CITY

MONDAY, July 25.

By a gentleman who came in the ſtage laſt night from Fredrickſburg, we learn that *James Thompſon Callender* was drowned a few mornings ſince, either by accident or deſign.—He was in the conſtant practice of bathing every morning.

Alex. Adver.

Capt. Cutching, arrived at Norfolk from Gibraltar, was informed by the American Conſul there that he had recent accounts from Tripoli, ſtating that 7 ſail of Tripolitan cruizers were ready for ſea; and that one (a ſloop) had actually ſailed.

Andrew Elliot, Robert Patterſon, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Eſqrs. have been appointed by the Governor of Pennſylvania, Commiſſioners on the part of that ſtate, to join and co-operate with Commiſſioners appointed, or to be appointed, on the part of the ſtates of Delaware and Maryland, to examine and lay down the neareſt and beſt route for cutting a Canal, to unite the Delaware and Cheſapeake Bays.

A letter from St. Thomas' dated June 25th, to a commercial houſe of New-York, cautions ſtrongly againſt riſking property to that iſland without inſurance, "as war is declared and the French have orders to capture Daniſh veſſels." The following are the prices current of that iſland:

Superfine flour	12 *a* 14 dolls. p. bbl.
Rye	3 *a* 4 do do.
Indian meal	3 *a* 4 do do.
Pilot Bread	6 *a* 7 per bbl.
Middling do.	4 *a* 5 do.
Ship do.	3 *a* 4 do.
Beef	14 *a* 16 do.
Pork	19 *a* 20 do.
Tobacco	10 *a* 12 per cwt.
Sugar	7 *a* 8 do do.
Coffee	14 *a* 16 do do.
Fuſtic	24 *a* do. per ton.
Lignumvitæ	22 do do.
Rum	25 cents per gal.
Candles	35 do per lb.
Butter & Lard	12 do.
Soap	10 do.
Codfiſh	7 *a* 8 a quintal.

We underſtand by the late accounts from China, that a dreadful action was fought near Hue, in December laſt, between the Imperial troops and the army of the Tontunſe, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter; 12,000 of the Inſurgents are ſtated to have been killed, and many were driven into the river and drowned. Previous to this deciſive engagement, the Emperor ordered 200 rowing gallies, and 800 gun boats to intercept the veſſels belonging to the inſurgents, and the day before the action the Emperor ſaw the whole of their armament in a blaze of fire, conſiſting of 200 gun-boats and fifty gallies. The enemy covered an extent of ſix miles. The emperor, after this brilliant action, determined to march to Tenquin, with three thouſand men, in order to be publicly crowned, and at the ſame time he iſſued a general amneſty to all thoſe who ſhould ſurrender. The object of the rebels was to have ſeized the King and Queen, and this they had nearly accompliſhed, by the means of one of the chief Mandarins which attended at the emperor's court: the conſpiracy having been found out, this Mandarin, a man of letters, named Ong Thong Thew, was inſtantly beheaded, with eighty-four others. In the above action the emperor fought himſelf, ſword in hand.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

A letter from St. Pierre's Martinique of the 30th June, received by the brig Phœbe, mentions that all Britiſh merchants were ordered to leave that iſland immediately. This letter does not ſay a word about the Engliſh cutting veſſels out of St. Pierre's but obſerves that all the French ſhips are gone to Fort Royal." The news of 32 ſail of French veſſels having been cut out of St. Pierre's, as mentioned in ſome of the morning prints, was, we are informed, ſtated on the authority of the mate of the ſloop Sally, from Antigua.

Capt. M'Cobb, of the brig Enterprize, from Jamaica came up to town yeſterday, and informs that a few das before he failed a valuable French ſhip arrived there, prize to one of the Britiſh ſhips of war. A diſcovery had been made of a plot to burn Port Royal by the negroes, and alſo 40 to 50 coffins were found full of loaded muſkets—about 60 of the negroes connected in it had been apprehended, and a number of them to be executed, and the remainder were in confinement for the purpoſe of hanging about or ten a week till the whole had paid the forfeit of their villany.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

Capt. Haynes from Cape Francois informs us that the Cape was beſieged on the land ſide by the brigands within a mile of the town, and blockaded by four ſeventy four gun ſhips, a frigate, brig and ſch'r—It was ſuppoſed they would ſurrender the Cape to the Britiſh in a few days, as there was not more than fifteen days proviſions in it. General Rochambeau had eſtabliſhed his head-quarters there. The Mole and Port-au-Prince was ſo cloſely hemmed in by the brigands, that the inhabitants could not go half a mile out without being murdered.

The war is carried on between the French and brigands with every ſpecies of barbarity their ſavage minds can invent; when the brigands take a priſoner they put him between two planks and faſten him with cords ſo that he cannot move, and then take a croſs cut ſaw and ſaw him nearly aſunder in different places ſo as to terminate his exiſtence in the moſt barbarous manner—and the French in their turn when they take priſoners tie them neck and heels, and throw them into a place where they have a parcel of half ſtarved bloodhounds to be torn to pieces by them.

A letter received at Peck's coffee-houſe, dated Cape Francois, July firſt, 1803, ſays,

"Every thing remains tranquill here. No appearances of hoſtilities commencing on this quarter of the iſland. General Rochambeau has returned to this port and makes it the ſeat of government.—Every thing wears a more favorable appearance, and trade revives. The American brig Succeſs, capt. Novao, arrived here on the 26th June from the Havanna, with 340 bloodhounds, and the Brigands who have been taken have been given to them, whom they inſtantly devoured. Troops daily arrive; but the fever cuts them off beyond all diſcription. There are at preſent four ſeventy-fours, one 64, and four frigates here, which are making preparations to depart for France, having received orders to repair there without delay. A number of Brigand barges are croiſing in and about the different parts of the iſland.—Jeremie has been cloſely beſieged.—Four French ſchooners arrived here from thence full of inhabitants (women and children) but an arrival laſt night brings the intelligence that the Brigands were defeated with loſs."

Norfolk, July 16.

Captain Flyn, who arrived here yeſterday in 12 days from Antigua, informs, that on the morning of his departure from that place, news of the capture of the iſland of Tobago was received;—the information relied on, and deemed authentic.

By three French gentlemen who arrived in town from Martinique, and who have brought diſpatches for M. Pichon, the French miniſter, we are favored with the following particulars:

That a ſhort time previous to their ſailing from Martinique (which was on the 4th inſtant) a French tranſport ſhip of 14 guns arrived there after a very ſhort paſſage, and brought accounts that the French troops in Holland, under the command of general Maſſena, had been ordered by the French government to take poſſeſſion of the city of Hamburg, which was effected, the ſhipping and other Britiſh property was ſeized and confiſcated. It was alſo underſtood that an army had been ordered to march into Portugal.

There has been ſeveral captures of Engliſh veſſels made by the French, which have been ſent into Martinique and Guadaloupe, particularly a government ſchooner of 16 guns, captured off Martinique by the Curieux Corvette, of 18 guns, and ſent into St. Pierre's.—Martinique is blockaded by two ſhips of the line, two frigates and a ſloop of war. Admiral Joyenſe, governor of Martinique, had iſſued 22 letters of marque previous to their leaving the iſland. They mention the capture of St. Lucia, and ſtate that the Engliſh loſt 150